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Attorneys for Movant
Account Services Corporation

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Seizure of ALL
FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT UNION
BANK, N.A., IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNTS
353000248 AND 353000256, AND ALL
FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT WELLS
FARGO BANK, IN ESCONDIDO,
CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT NUMBER
7986104185, HELD IN THE NAME OF
ACCOUNT SERVICES
CORPORATION, AND ALL PROPERTY
TRACEABLE THERETO,

ACCOUNT SERVICES
CORPORATION,

Movant.

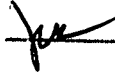
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

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CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BY  DEPUTY

ORIGINAL

'09 CV 1495 JM

RBB

CASE NO. CV _____

NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION FOR RETURN OF
PROPERTY; MEMORANDUM
OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES;
DECLARATION OF COUNSEL;
EXHIBITS

[Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(g)]

Judge: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Place: _____

1 TO: THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT
 2 OF CALIFORNIA KAREN P. HEWITT, THE UNITED STATES
 3 ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK LEV
 4 DAESIN, AND ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS ARLO
 5 DEVLIN-BROWN AND JEFFREY ALBERTS:

6 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on August 10, 2009, at _____m., or as
 7 soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in the courtroom of the Honorable
 8 _____, United States District Judge, movant Account
 9 Services Corporation ("ASC"), by and through its counsel of record, will move this
 10 Court pursuant to Rule 41(g) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for the
 11 release and return of funds totaling approximately \$13,000,000.00 held in account
 12 number 7986104185 with Wells Fargo Bank in Escondido, California, and funds in
 13 excess of \$1,000,000.00 held in accounts numbered 353000248 and 353000256
 14 with Union Bank, N.A. in San Diego, California. The Wells Fargo funds were
 15 seized pursuant to a warrant, whereas the Union Bank funds were seized without a
 16 warrant in the Southern District of California. ASC respectfully submits that this
 17 Court has equitable jurisdiction over this Motion, and requests the release and
 18 return of the property for the reasons set forth in the attached Memorandum of
 19 Points and Authorities.

20 This Motion is based on Rule 41(g) of the Federal Rules of Criminal
 21 Procedure, on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the attached Memorandum of
 22 Points and Authorities, the attached exhibits, and on such further evidence and
 23 argument as may be presented at or before the hearing on this motion.

24 DATED: July 10, 2009

Respectfully submitted,
 LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL PANCER

25 
 26 By: Michael Pancer

COZEN O'CONNOR

L. Barrett Boss by M. Her
By: L. Barrett Boss, *pending pro hac vice*
Attorneys for Movant
Account Services Corporation

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**INTRODUCTION**

Account Services Corporation, through counsel, respectfully moves this Court to order the return of funds seized from Wells Fargo Bank ("Wells Fargo"), account number 7986104185, and from Union Bank, N.A. ("Union Bank"), in accounts numbered 353000248 and 353000256, pursuant to FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g). Alternatively, counsel requests that this Court conduct an Evidentiary Hearing on the issues raised by this Motion. As grounds for this Motion, Account Services Corporation submits the following:

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Internet poker is a popular and widespread leisure activity in the United States. At least 10,000,000 Americans play internet poker, and some estimates set that figure substantially higher. Operators of online poker websites (collectively, "operators") offer internet poker players the option of either playing with "play money" (online credits) or "real money" (legal currency). If a player chooses to engage in wagering with real money, the player must deposit his or her funds into an account with an operator or an operator-designated third-party processor. At all times, the money on deposit is owned and controlled by the player. The funds are merely held in trust for the benefit of the player and released upon the player's request. *See, e.g.*, PokerStars End User License Agreement, attached as Exhibit 1.

Account Services Corporation's Business Operations

Account Services Corporation ("ASC"), the movant in this action, is a payment processor with a business address in San Diego, California. ASC maintains bank accounts with Wells Fargo in Escondido, California, and Union Bank in San Diego, California. ASC processes payments for players, including those residing in California, who have real money accounts with operators or an operator-designated third-party processor. *See* Decl. of Douglas G. Rennick,

1 attached as Exhibit 2. More specifically, ASC's role is limited to processing the
2 return of an individual player's money per that individual's request. When a
3 player wants to withdraw his or her funds, the player will so inform the operator or
4 the operator-designated third-party processor holding the funds in trust. The
5 money is then forwarded to ASC with specific directions to return those funds to
6 the individual making the request. ASC holds the funds in trust on behalf of the
7 player until such time as the payment can be processed. The processing includes
8 confirming relevant facts (e.g. establishing the player's identity and state of
9 residence) and drafting a written check to the individual player.

10 As noted above, millions of Americans play internet poker. It is
11 consequently not surprising that the number of players depositing funds with the
12 operators or operator-designated third party processors is quite large. Similarly,
13 the number of individuals seeking to withdraw their funds at any one time is
14 significant. In fact, it is not unusual for ASC to process the return of money for
15 thousands of players in any given month. It is also worth noting that players
16 withdraw the money whenever and for whatever reason they see fit. Each
17 individual's circumstance is unique.

18 The Seizure

19 On June 2, 2009, the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern
20 District of New York obtained a Warrant of Seizure on "all funds on deposit at
21 Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, California, in account number 7986104185,
22 held in the name of Account Services Inc."¹ Warrant of Seizure (June 2, 2009),
23 attached as Exhibit 3. The Warrant was issued on the basis of an affidavit filed
24 under seal by Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent Dana Conte. Special
25 Agent Conte sought a Warrant of Seizure pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981, 984, and

26
27 ¹ The warrant was served upon Wells Fargo's San Francisco Headquarters, despite
the fact that the funds seized were on deposit at Well's Fargo's Escondido branch.

1 1955. The affidavit remains under seal. As of the date of this filing, no criminal or
2 civil action, including forfeiture, has been initiated with regard to this seizure.

3 About ten days later, on or around June 12, 2009, the U.S. Department of
4 Justice ("DOJ") seized – without a warrant – all funds on deposit at Union Bank, in
5 San Diego, California, in accounts numbered 353000248 and 353000256, both of
6 which are held in the name of ASC. Until recently, the only information ASC had
7 regarding this warrantless seizure is that which was received in a letter from Union
8 Bank, sent in response to ASC's inquiry about the accounts. *See* Letter of Manisha
9 Merchant, attached as Exhibit 4. According to the letter sent by Manisha
10 Merchant, Vice President and Senior Counsel of Union Bank, DOJ seized the
11 funds without a warrant, asserting non-specified exigent circumstances. *See Id.*;
12 Letter of Lev L. Dassin, attached as Exhibit 5. Union Bank was subsequently
13 served with a Warrant of Seizure pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981, 984, and 1955.
14 *See* Warrant of Seizure (June 24, 2009), attached as Exhibit 6. The warrant was
15 issued twelve days after the seizure, on the basis of an affidavit filed under seal by
16 Dana Conte, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The affidavit
17 remains under seal. As of the date of this filing, no criminal or civil action,
18 including forfeiture, has been initiated with regard to this seizure.

19 The funds seized were held in accounts owned by ASC, and consist
20 overwhelmingly of money held in trust by ASC on behalf of approximately 13,800
21 individual poker players who requested the return of their money from an operator
22 or an operator-designated third-party processor, but also include ASC's operating
23 funds and a small amount of other funds unrelated to online poker. *See* Decl. of
24 Douglas G. Rennick, attached as Exhibit 2. The Wells Fargo account totaled
25 approximately \$13.3 million, and the Union Bank accounts totaled over \$1 million.
26 At the time of the seizure, ASC had over 13,800 hundred checks to individuals
27 outstanding, all of which bounced (or would have bounced) as a direct result of the

seizure. Undersigned counsel believes, based upon the limited facts available, that the seizure was made pursuant to alleged violations of the Illegal Gambling Business Act ("IGBA"), 18 U.S.C. § 1955, which prohibits conducting, financing, managing, supervising, directing, or owning all or part of an illegal gambling business. As will be set forth more fully below, neither Account Services, the operators, nor the individuals whose funds have now been seized violated § 1955. Thus, the Government had no legal authority to seize the funds in question, and this Court should order the seized property returned.

ARGUMENT

I. This Court has Equitable Jurisdiction Under FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g) to Return the Funds Seized and is the Proper Venue for this Action

Following a governmental seizure of property, FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g) is the appropriate method through which a party may recover the seized property if no civil forfeiture or criminal proceeding has been initiated. In order to determine whether the Court should entertain a motion for return of property under Rule 41(g), it must consider four factors, which are discussed below. If the Court finds it has equitable jurisdiction to hear the motion, it must next consider whether the seizure was reasonable under all the circumstances. In this case, analysis under the four prongs, together with the unreasonableness of the seizure, dictate that this Court order the return of seized funds to ASC.

The Southern District of California is the proper venue for ASC's motion because the bank accounts from which the funds were seized were all located within this district. Rule 41(g) mandates that motions for return of property be filed "in the district where the property was seized." FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g). Under the "separate entity" rule, deposits are held at the branch where the account is maintained. *See Trinh v. Citibank, N.A.*, 850 F.2d 1164, 1172 n.5 (6th Cir. 1988)

(“The situs of a bank’s debt on a deposit is considered to be at the branch where the deposit is carried.”); *Fidelity Partners, Inc. v. Philippine Export & Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp.*, 921 F. Supp. 1113, 1119 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) (“the ‘separate entity’ rule[] provides that ‘each branch of a bank is a separate entity, [and is] in no way concerned with accounts maintained by depositors in other branches or at a home office.’”) (internal citation omitted). Here, ASC’s Wells Fargo account was opened and maintained through Wells Fargo Business Banking, located at 444 S. Escondido Boulevard, Escondido, California; and its Union Bank accounts were opened and maintained at Union Bank’s San Diego Main Branch, located at 1201 Fifth Street, San Diego, California. *See* Decl. of Douglas G. Rennick, attached as Exhibit 2. Therefore, this Court has jurisdiction and is the proper venue to hear this Motion.

A. Rule 41(g) is the appropriate vehicle through which to seek return of the seized funds

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) provides:

A person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure of property or by the deprivation of property may move for the property’s return. The motion must be filed in the district where the property was seized. The court must receive evidence on any factual issue necessary to decide the motion. If it grants the motion, the court must return the property to the movant, but may impose reasonable conditions to protect access to the property and its use in later proceedings.

In this instance, FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g) is the appropriate means for ASC to seek release of the wrongfully seized funds because the Government has not instituted proceedings for forfeiture on either a criminal or civil basis. *See Ramsden v. United States*, 2 F.3d 322, 324 (9th Cir. 1993) (internal citations omitted). Rule 41(g) is described as “a vehicle for recovering seized but not forfeited property.” *Turner v. Gonzales*, No. 06-4020, 2007 WL 1302126, at *1 (7th Cir. May 3, 2007)

(citing *United States v. Sims*, 376 F.3d 705, 708 (7th Cir. 2004); *United States v. Howell*, 354 F.3d 693, 695 (7th Cir. 2004)).

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that a motion for return of property is proper where there are neither criminal proceedings nor civil forfeiture proceedings pending against the movant. *See United States v. Baker*, No. CR-04-40054 SBA, 2007 WL 4259556, at *1 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (citing *United States v. Martinson*, 809 F.2d 1364, 1366-67 (9th Cir. 1987) (“A district court has jurisdiction to entertain motions to return property seized by the government when there are no criminal proceedings pending against the movant.”); *United States v. U.S. Currency \$83,310.78*, 851 F.2d 1231, 1235 (9th Cir. 1988) (cited in *In re Return of Seized Property v. U.S.*, Nos. 2:09-cv-459-FMC & 2:09-cv-1887-FMC-JCX, 2009 WL 1651179, at *5 (C.D. Cal. June 11, 2009) (A Rule 41(g) motion is properly denied once “a civil forfeiture proceeding has been filed, [because] the claimant has adequate remedies to challenge any fourth amendment violation.”)). *See also Beard v. United States*, No. 208CV00949, 2008 WL 2132381, *3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 10, 2008) (citing *United States v. \$8,850*, 461 U.S. 555, 569-70 (1983) (Rule 41(g) “has been applied in other situations where the return of property is sought, including requests by claimants for the return of property where no criminal action is pending and no civil forfeiture proceedings have been instituted.”)).

B. This Court should entertain ASC’s Rule 41(g) motion

Prior to a district court reaching the merits on a pre-indictment FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g) motion, it must evaluate whether the underlying facts warrant such consideration. The factors to consider in deciding whether to entertain such a motion are as follows: 1) whether the Government displayed a callous disregard for the party’s constitutional rights; 2) the movant’s interest in and need for the property he seeks to have returned; 3) irreparable injury to the movant by denying

1 return of property; and 4) whether there exists an adequate remedy at law for
2 redress of the movant's grievance. *See Ramsden*, 2 F.3d at 325 (citing *Richey v.*
3 *Smith*, 515 F.2d 1239, 1243-44 (5th Cir. 1975)).

4 Each of the four factors are considerations to be weighed by the court; no
5 single factor is dispositive with regard to the court's exercise of equitable
6 jurisdiction. *See Meredith v. Erath*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16902 (C.D. Cal. Sep.
7 19, 2001) (exercising equitable jurisdiction and allowing motion for return of
8 property where "factors appear to be roughly equal": movant showed interest in
9 property and lack of adequate remedy at law, but failed to show irreparable harm
10 or callous disregard). In this case, it is clear that the facts justify the Court
11 considering this pre-indictment Rule 41(g) motion.

12 **1. The government acted with callous disregard for the**
13 **movant's constitutional rights**

14 The government acted with callous disregard for the movant's constitutional
15 rights when it unreasonably and unlawfully seized the funds from ASC's Wells
16 Fargo and Union Bank accounts; in the case of the Union Bank accounts, without a
17 warrant. The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects
18 individuals from unreasonable governmental seizure of property. *See U.S. CONST.*
19 *amend. IV*. Seizures of property violate the Fourth Amendment unless they are
20 based upon probable cause and are executed pursuant to a valid search warrant.
21 *See United States v. Delgado*, 545 F.3d 1195, 1201 (9th Cir. 2008). Probable
22 cause for issuance of the warrant only exists when there is a fair probability that
23 the property is contraband or evidence of a crime. *See United States v. Davis*, 530
24 F.3d 1069, 1084 (9th Cir. 2008). Additionally, the Fifth Amendment of the United
25 States Constitution provides for protection against deprivation of "life, liberty or
26 property without due process of law." *U.S. CONST. amend. V*. Due process
27 requires notice and a hearing prior to seizure of property, unless exigent

1 circumstances exist. *See United States v. James Daniel Good Real Property*, 510
2 U.S. 43 (1993).

3 In this case, the seizure was unreasonable and in violation of ASC's Fourth
4 Amendment rights because, first and foremost, neither ASC, the individual players,
5 nor the operators violated the law. Any fleeting review of the IGBA, ASC's
6 business operations, or the nature of the funds held in the accounts would have
7 indicated to the government that there was no reasonable basis, much less probable
8 cause, to believe that the funds were contraband or evidence of a crime. Moreover,
9 the seizure of funds from Union Bank was executed without a warrant.

10 Accordingly, the government acted with callous disregard for ASC's constitutional
11 rights when it seized the funds.

12 a. ASC's corporate activities do not violate the IGBA

13 First, ASC did not, nor could it, violate 18 U.S.C. § 1955. A cursory review
14 of the function of ASC as a funds processor would have revealed to the
15 government that ASC merely processes and returns individual player funds. The
16 conduct criminalized by § 1955, however, is that of conducting, financing,
17 managing, supervising, directing, or owning a "gambling business" in "violation of
18 the law of a State or political subdivision in which it is conducted." 18 U.S.C.
19 § 1955(b)(1), (i). Gambling, as defined under the statute, "includes but is not
20 limited to pool-selling, bookmaking, maintaining slot machines, roulette wheels or
21 dice tables, and conducting lotteries, policy, bolita or numbers games, or selling
22 chances therein." *Id.* § 1955(b)(2). Thus, to hold a business accountable as an
23 illegal gambling business under the IGBA, the government must show two things:
24 first, the business must be in the business of gambling as that term is defined by the
25 statute, and second, the business must be operated in violation of the law of the
26 state in which it is operating.

1 ASC is in the business of processing checks, not in the business of
2 conducting any kind of gambling operation. The fact that ASC processes checks
3 for online poker players does not render ASC in the business of gambling in any
4 way. Even if the government were to allege that ASC is somehow involved in the
5 conduct of a gambling business, online poker is not an illegal gambling business,
6 as discussed more thoroughly below. Indeed, we are unaware of any criminal
7 prosecutions of payment processors who process checks primarily for online poker
8 players. ASC, as trustee for the players, had the right and the obligation to safely
9 maintain the players' funds until the money was received by the individuals; the
10 government acted with callous disregard for that right.

11 b. The majority of the funds seized belonged to individual
12 poker players who did not violate the law

13 The vast majority of the funds seized from ASC belonged to individual
14 poker players, for whom ASC was holding money in trust while processing
15 payment of that money to the players. The law is clear that individual poker
16 players cannot violate § 1955. The IGBA was not intended to regulate online
17 poker players. For a violation of § 1955 to occur, someone must first be
18 conducting an "illegal gambling business." 18 U.S.C. § 1955(b)(1). When
19 Congress enacted § 1955, it made clear that the term "'conducts' does not include
20 the player in an illegal game of chance, nor the person who participates in an
21 illegal gambling activity by placing a bet." *United States v. George*, 568 F.2d
22 1064, 1071 (4th Cir. 1978); *United States v. McHale*, 495 F.2d 15, 18 (7th Cir.
23 1974); *United States v. Becker*, 461 F.2d 230, 232 (2d Cir. 1972), *judgment*
24 *vacated on other grounds* by 417 U.S. 903 (1974); *see also* 1970 Cong. & Admin.
25 News, p. 4029. There is no evidence whatsoever that the individual players for
26 whom the seized funds were being held were in any way engaged in financing,
27 managing, supervising, directing, or owning all or part of an illegal gambling

1 business. Accordingly, the players are not in violation of § 1955, nor are the funds
 2 seized proceeds of an illegal gambling business. Moreover, players' monies
 3 cannot be subject to seizure or civil forfeiture under 18 U.S.C. § 981 because the
 4 players did not violate any law that may serve as a predicate for forfeiture under
 5 that statute. Thus, the seizure of these funds was unlawful, unreasonable, and
 6 effected with callous disregard for the players' rights.

7 c. Online poker is not illegal gambling

8 Even if the government, under an expanded notion of liability, were to argue
 9 that seizure of the funds was lawful because the funds were used to play online
 10 poker, such an argument is made with callous disregard for ASC's Fourth
 11 Amendment rights because online poker does not violate the IGBA. Poker is
 12 neither "gambling" under the IGBA definition, nor has ASC been directed by the
 13 government to any state law that has supposedly been violated. The IGBA
 14 prohibits the conduct, financing, management, supervision, direction, or ownership
 15 of an "illegal gambling business," which it further defines as a gambling business
 16 in "violation of the law of a State or political subdivision in which it is conducted."
 17 18 U.S.C. § 1955(a), (b)(1)(i). The statute also defines "gambling" as including
 18 "pool-selling, bookmaking, maintaining slot machines, roulette wheels or dice
 19 tables, and conducting lotteries, policy, bolita or numbers games, or selling
 20 chances therein." *Id.* § (b)(2).

21 (i) *Poker is a game of skill and is therefore not*
 22 *"gambling" under the IGBA*

23 Poker is not gambling under the IGBA's definition of the term because
 24 poker is a game of skill. First, whether an activity constitutes "gambling" under
 25 the IGBA definition must be determined by considering the activities specified in
 26 the statute and applying the interpretative canon *ejusdem generis* ("of the same
 27 kind"). Under that canon of construction, "general terms that follow specific ones

1 are interpreted to embrace only objects of the same kind of class as the specific
2 ones.” *United States v. Amato*, 540 F.3d 153, 160 (2d Cir. 2008); *see also United*
3 *States v. Turkette*, 452 U.S. 576, 581 (1981) (“[W]here general words follow a
4 specific enumeration of persons or things, the general words should be limited to
5 persons or things similar to those specifically enumerated.”). Poker, however, is
6 dissimilar from the activities specified in the statute in two crucial ways.

7 Abundant authority demonstrates that the specified activities are games of chance,
8 and are “banking” games that are played against the house. Poker, by contrast, is
9 neither a game of chance, nor is it played against the house: wagers are made
10 against other players and, as demonstrated below, differences in skill between the
11 players determine who wins and how much the winning player wins.

12 Second, as is true for similar games like golf, billiards, and bridge, when
13 good poker players play against poor players, they consistently beat them. Players
14 who enter golf and bridge tournaments pay a fee to enter, and earn a cash reward if
15 they win, but these games are contests of skill because their outcome is determined
16 principally by skill. *See Two Elec. Poker Game Machs.*, 502 Pa. at 195, 465 A.2d
17 at 977 (“[i]t cannot be disputed that football, baseball and golf require substantial
18 skill, training and finesse” even though “the result of each game turns in part upon
19 luck or chance”); *In re Allen*, 377 P.2d 280, 281 (Cal. 1962) (bridge requires skill
20 and is not a “game of chance”). So too with poker. To be sure, there is some
21 element of luck over the course of a poker match that will affect how individual
22 players perform. Nevertheless, the fact that every hand of poker involves multiple
23 decision points (at each of the multiple rounds of betting), multiple decisions at
24 each decision point (bet, call, raise, or fold), and innumerable factors that call for
25 skill to evaluate each of those decisions (for example, the player’s own cards, the
26 odds of his hand improving, his sense of the strength of the other player’s hand, his
27

1 sense of the other players' perception of him), establishes that poker is a contest of
2 skill.

3 The essence of poker is correct decision-making. The importance of
4 decision-making in poker cannot be understated: in a recent statistical analysis of
5 over 100 million actual poker hands, the players' decisions *alone*, rather than the
6 cards dealt, accounted for the result in 76% of all hands played, where all players
7 folded to a single winning player. See Paco Hope et al., *Statistical Analysis of*
8 *Texas Hold'Em* at 7 (Jan. 28, 2009),² attached for the Court's convenience as
9 Exhibit 5. Tellingly, of the 24% of hands that did play to a showdown, only 50%
10 of those – or 12% overall – were won by the player with the best five-card hand at
11 the table. *Id.* In order to make the right decisions consistently, poker players must
12 employ a range of skills over and above a prerequisite knowledge of odds. To be
13 skilled at poker, players must develop an ability to directly influence the way an
14 individual hand turns out – who collects the pot at the end, and how much is in the
15 pot. As one court recently held, “[s]uccessful players must possess intellectual and
16 psychological skills. They must know the rules and the mathematical odds. They
17 must know how to read their opponents’ ‘tells’ and styles. They must know when
18 to hold and fold and raise. They must know how to manage their money.”
19 *Pennsylvania v. Dent*, No. 2008-733, slip op. at 13-14 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jan. 14,
20 2009).

21 Of course, it is true that individual moves in poker are called “bets.” But
22 that vocabulary is misleading. The “bet” is not a wager on a chance event. Unlike
23 poker “bets,” true wagers do not alter the outcome of the event. A bet on the Super
24 Bowl does not change the score; bets at a blackjack table are made before the cards
25 are dealt; bets on roulette wheels are placed before the ball is dropped. Bets at a
26

27 ² <http://www.cigital.com/resources/gaming/poker/100M-Hand-AnalysisReport.pdf>.

1 poker table are different. What is called a “bet” in poker is really a “move” like a
2 move in any other game: it is a gambit designed to provoke a desired reaction from
3 an opponent. A player is not betting on what cards his opponents holds – the
4 essence of gambling. He is betting to influence what his opponents do – the
5 essence of strategy.

6 The conclusion that skill is required to win at poker has been further proven
7 by several recent studies. In one game-theory study, for example, the author
8 demonstrated through the use of computer simulation that a combination of skills
9 is required in order to consistently win at poker. *See Patrick Larkey et al., Skill in*
10 *Games*, 43 MANAGEMENT SCIENCE 596 (May 1997). The author programmed
11 twelve different robots with varying degrees and types of skills, ranging from basic
12 knowledge of the rules to being able to calculate odds, learn about opponents, and
13 bluff; the robots were then pitted against each other in 100 one-on-one games. *See*
14 *Id.* Over the course of the tournament, the random-play robot won only 0.4% of its
15 games and lost \$546,000.00, whereas the most sophisticated robot won 89% of the
16 hands it played and earned \$432,000.00. *See Id.* at 601, table 2.

17 Moreover, online poker involves additional special skills. Online play
18 typically involves many more hands than an ordinary live poker match because
19 hands are dealt much faster, and many players play multiple tables simultaneously.
20 Whatever element of chance is involved in individual hands thus evens out as a
21 statistical matter more quickly than in live play. Other aspects of online play also
22 contribute to the skill involved – for example, the large number of tables available
23 for play means that players can make strategic decisions about whom to play
24 against in the first place. For all of these reasons, online poker requires specialized
25 skills that live play does not.

(ii) *There has been no demonstration that any applicable state law has been violated*

Despite purporting to act pursuant to the IGBA, the government has never bothered to advise ASC as to the state law it supposedly violated. It is certainly true that California (the state where the funds were seized), and New York (the state where the seizures were initiated) do not appear to prohibit online poker by statute. In general, almost all state statutes distinguish between games of chance and games of skill: an activity is not gambling if skill predominates over chance or is the material element in determining the outcome of the activity. Many states apply a "dominant factor" test, while others apply similar tests, like the material element test. *See, e.g., Indoor Recreation Enters., Inc. v. Douglas*, 235 N.W.2d 398, 400 (Neb. 1975); *In re Allen*, 377 P.2d 280 (Cal. 1962); *Las Vegas Hacienda, Inc. v. Gibson*, 359 P.2d 85, 87 (Nev. 1961); *State v. Stroupe*, 76 S.E.2d 313, 316-17 (N.C. 1953); *D'Orio v. Startup Candy Co.*, 266 P. 1037, 1038 (Utah 1928); *Harris v. Missouri Gaming Comm'n*, 869 S.W.2d 58, 62 (Mo. 1994); 2001 Alas. AG LEXIS 19, at *7 (2001); N.Y. Penal Law § 225.00(1). In all states which apply such a distinction, poker cannot be classified as gambling for the reasons discussed above.

Indeed, a recent New York case indicates that the state bears the burden of showing as a factual matter that a particular game is a game of chance. *See People v. Hua*, – N.Y.S.2d –, 2009 WL 1575188 (N.Y. City Crim. Ct. 2009). The court there held that a criminal information was invalid where it merely alleged, without support, that mahjong, the game in issue, was a game of chance. *Id.* at *4. For the reasons explained in this memorandum, a full evidentiary record would establish that poker is not a game of chance.

Several other cases have recently recognized poker as a game of skill and accordingly affirmed its exclusion from state statutes prohibiting gambling. A

1 Pennsylvania court, for example, applied the dominant factor test and found that
2 hosting a poker game is not prohibited under Pennsylvania's criminal prohibition
3 on gambling. *See Pennsylvania v. Dent*, No. 2008-733, slip op. (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl.
4 Jan. 14, 2009); 18 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. §§ 306(1)(i)(ii) & 5513. Specifically, the
5 court found that "Texas Hold'em poker is a game where skill predominates over
6 chance" and so is not unlawful gambling under the Crimes Code. *Id.* at 14.

7 Similarly, a Colorado defendant charged with illegal gambling after playing
8 Texas Hold'em was recently acquitted by a jury after presenting evidence that
9 poker is a game of skill. *See Trevor Hughes, Definition Clears Man of Gambling*
10 *Charges*, Coloradoan (Jan. 30, 2009). Colorado also prohibits gambling under
11 COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-10-102(2) & -103, but excludes from the definition of
12 gambling any "[b]ona fide contest[] of skill." *Id.* § 18-10-102(2)(a).

13 In California, case law suggests that a game like poker does not violate
14 applicable law. *See Bell Gardens Bicycle Club v. Department of Justice*, 36 Cal.
15 App. 4th 717, 748 (Cal. Ct. App. 1995) (noting that "the testimony unequivocally
16 showed that winning the Jackpot, unlike winning the poker pot *is based*
17 *predominantly upon chance not skill.*") (emphasis in original); *Score Family Fun*
18 *Ctr. v. County of San Diego*, 225 Cal. App. 3d 1217, 1222 (Cal. Ct. App. 1990)
19 (quoting expert testimony from *Commonwealth v. Two Electronic Poker Game*
20 *Machines*, 465 A.2d 973, 978 (Pa. 1983), for the proposition that skill used to play
21 electronic poker games "is not the same skill which can indeed determine the
22 outcome in a game of poker between human players" because holding, folding,
23 bluffing and raising play no role in electronic game). Accordingly, because online
24 poker is legal under the IGBA and counsel has not been directed to any state law
25 that has been violated, the government acted with callous disregard for ASC's
26 constitutional rights when it seized funds, without probable cause or, in the case of
27 the Union Bank accounts, a warrant, from the subject accounts.

1 **2. ASC has an interest in the seized accounts and a need for**
 2 **the funds' return**

3 It is beyond dispute that ASC has an interest in the seized accounts: ASC
 4 owned the accounts, which consisted in large part of money held in trust by ASC
 5 for approximately 13,800 individual poker players, as well as operating funds, and
 6 a small amount of other funds unrelated to online poker. *See* Decl. of Douglas G.
 7 Rennick, attached as Exhibit 2. ASC owed each of those individual players a
 8 fiduciary duty, which it breached when checks issued by ASC, payable to the
 9 individual players, bounced as a result of this seizure. Notwithstanding the fact
 10 that some of the players may have been credited for their lost funds by the
 11 operators, ASC still has an interest in and a need for return of the money. In many
 12 cases, individual players cash their checks at check cashing businesses across the
 13 country; ASC is now liable to every one of those cash checking business that paid
 14 players for what were bad checks, and receives daily demands for reimbursement
 15 of the bounced checks. *See* Demand Letters, attached as Exhibit 8.³ Therefore,
 16 ASC has a significant interest in the seized accounts and a need for their return.

17 **3. ASC will suffer irreparable injury if the property is not**
 18 **returned**

19 The government caused irreparable injury to ASC when it unlawfully seized
 20 the funds in ASC's Wells Fargo and Union Bank accounts. ASC was placed in an
 21 untenable position by the government when checks, payable to individual players
 22 for whom ASC held money in trust, bounced. Furthermore, as discussed above,
 23 ASC is now exposed to demands and threats of civil suit from check cashing
 24 businesses that cashed individual players' checks which subsequently bounced. In
 25

26 ³ Counsel has attached several demand letters representative of the hundreds ASC
 27 has received; the names of individuals to whom the checks were written have been
 28 redacted.

1 addition to ASC's continued exposure caused by the seizure, ASC's ability to
 2 function as a business has been severely impaired and its survival is threatened by
 3 the unlawful seizure; ASC will likely have to close its doors if the money seized is
 4 not returned and the bank accounts are unavailable for operation of business. *See*
 5 Decl. of Douglas G. Rennick, attached as Exhibit 2. ASC will therefore suffer
 6 irreparable injury if the property seized is not returned.

7 **4. ASC presently possesses no adequate remedy at law**

8 A Motion for Return of Property under Rule 41(g) is ASC's only available
 9 remedy because no civil forfeiture proceedings have been instituted, nor has a
 10 criminal complaint been filed; ASC's funds were simply seized, in the case of the
 11 Union Bank accounts, without even a warrant. As discussed above, Rule 41(g) is
 12 the primary "vehicle for recovering seized but not forfeited property." *Turner v.*
 13 *Gonzales*, No. 06-4020, 2007 WL 1302126, at *1 (C.A.7 (Ind.) May 3, 2007)
 14 (citing *United States v. Sims*, 376 F.3d 705, 708 (7th Cir. 2004); *United States v.*
 15 *Howell*, 354 F.3d 693, 695 (7th Cir. 2004)). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
 16 has specifically held that a motion for return of property is proper where there are
 17 neither criminal proceedings nor civil forfeiture proceedings pending against the
 18 movant. *See United States v. Baker*, No. CR-04-40054 SBA, 2007 WL 4259556,
 19 at *1 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *United States v. U.S. Currency \$83,310.78*, 851 F.2d 1231,
 20 1235 (9th Cir. 1988). Because the government seized the funds in ASC's Wells
 21 Fargo and Union Bank accounts but has not yet instituted civil forfeiture or
 22 criminal proceedings against ASC, there is no adequate remedy for ASC at law.

23 **II. The Government's Seizure and Continued Retention of Funds**
 24 **from ASC's Wells Fargo Union Bank Accounts is Unreasonable**
 25 **and the Funds Must be Returned**

26 The *Ramsden* court recognized that there is no precise test for determining
 27 whether illegally seized property should be returned to the movant. *See Ramsden*,

1 2 F.3d at 326. Nonetheless, the advisory notes explain that “reasonableness under
2 all the circumstances must be the test when a person seeks to obtain the return of
3 property.” Advisory Committee Notes to the 1979 Amendments to FED. R. CRIM.
4 P. 41(e). The notes state further that “if the United States’ legitimate interests can
5 be satisfied even if the property is returned, continued retention of the property
6 would become unreasonable.” *Id.*

7 Here, continued retention of the funds from ASC’s Wells Fargo and Union
8 Bank accounts would be patently unreasonable and this Court must therefore order
9 that the funds be returned. As discussed above, the seizure violated ASC’s Fourth
10 and Fifth Amendment rights: in the case of the Union Bank accounts, the funds
11 were simply seized without a warrant or notice. Moreover, there no probable cause
12 on which to even obtain a warrant - or to support the Warrant of Seizure for the
13 Wells Fargo account - because: first, a payment processor cannot violate the
14 IGBA; second, the vast majority of funds seized belong to individual players who
15 most certainly cannot violate the IGBA; and third, there is overwhelming legal and
16 statistical evidence that online poker does not violate the IGBA. The government
17 placed ASC in an untenable position when it exposed ASC to liability for checks
18 that have bounced as a result of the unlawful seizure. Finally, any arguably
19 legitimate interest the government may have in retaining the funds could be
20 satisfied even if the funds are returned, because ASC maintains detailed records
21 regarding the money held in its account and the manner in which it is distributed.
22 The reasonableness test therefore dictates that this Court order the unlawfully
23 seized funds returned.

24 CONCLUSION

25 For the reasons set forth above, claimant respectfully requests that this Court
26 order the return of funds seized from Wells Fargo Bank, account number
27 7986104185, and from Union Bank, N.A., in accounts numbered 353000248 and
28

1 353000256, pursuant to FED. R. CRIM. P. 41(g). Alternatively, counsel requests
2 that this Court conduct an Evidentiary Hearing on the issues raised by this Motion.
3

4 DATED: July 10, 2009


Respectfully submitted,

5
6 LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL PANCER

7 

8 By: Michael Pancer

9
10 COZEN O'CONNOR

11 

12 By: L. Barrett Boss, *per* *pro hac vice*
13 Attorneys for Movant
14 Account Services Corporation
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DECLARATION OF COUNSEL

I, Michael Pancer, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney admitted to practice in the State of California and the Central District of California. I represent movant Account Services Corporation in the above-entitled matter.

2. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of PokerStars End User License Agreement, accessed on June 23, 2009.

3. Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of the declaration of Douglas G. Rennick, signed on or about July 10, 2009.

4. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct copy of the Warrant of Seizure on All Funds on Deposit at Wells Fargo Bank, dated June 2, 2009.

5. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a true and correct copy of the Letter of Manisha Merchant, Vice President and Senior Counsel of Union Bank, dated July 6, 2009.

6. Attached as Exhibit 5 is a true and correct copy of the Letter of Lev L. Dassin, Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, dated June 12, 2009.

7. Attached as Exhibit 6 is a true and correct copy of the Warrant of Seizure on All Funds on Deposit at Union Bank, dated June 24, 2009.

8. Attached as Exhibit 7 is a true and correct copy of an article by Paco Hope et al., *Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'Em* at 5 (Jan. 28, 2009), available at <http://www.cigital.com/resources/gaming/poker/100M-Hand-AnalysisReport.pdf>.

9. Attached as Exhibit 8 is a true and correct copy of five demand letters pertaining to funds in the account at issue.

10. After this matter's assignment to a district court, I will work with government counsel on a mutually agreeable hearing date and briefing schedule, consistent with the district court's calendar and procedures.

1 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the
2 best of my knowledge. Executed July 10, 2009 at San Diego, California.

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4 

5 Michael Pancer
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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, LILIANA SOLORIO, do hereby state:

That I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action.

That my business address is 105 West F Street, 4th Floor, San Diego, California.

That on July 10, 2009, I deposited in the United States Mail, in San Diego, California, in the above-entitled action, in an envelope bearing the requisite postage a copy of the Notice of Motion and Motion for Return of Property, Memorandum of Points and Authorities, Declaration of Counsel and Exhibits in the above matter to the office of the following individuals:

United States Attorney General Eric Holder
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20530-0001

Karen P. Hewitt, Esq.
U.S. Attorney
Office of the United States Attorney
880 Front Street, Room 6293
San Diego, CA 92101

Lev L. Dassin
Acting United States Attorney
Arlo Devlin-Brown
Jeffrey Alberts
Assistant United States Attorneys
1 St. Andrews Plaza
New York, New York 10007

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 10th day of July, 2009, at San Diego, California.


Liliana Solorio

**EXHIBITS TO MOTION OF ACCOUNT SERVICES
CORPORATION FOR RETURN OF PROPERTY**

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This end user license agreement (the "Agreement") should be read by you (the "User" or "you") in its entirety prior to your use of PokerStars' service or products. Please note that the Agreement constitutes a legally binding agreement between you and Rational Entertainment Enterprises Limited (referred to herein as "PokerStars", "us" or "we") which owns and operates the Internet site found at www.pokerstars.com (the "Site"). In addition to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, please review our Privacy Policy, the Poker Rules, and the VIP Club terms and conditions as well as the other rules, policies and terms and conditions relating to the games and promotions available on the Site as posted on the Site from time to time, which are incorporated herein by reference, together with such other policies of which you may be notified of by us from time to time.

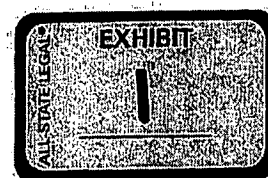
By clicking the "I Agree" button below as part of the software installation process and using the Software (as defined below), you consent to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, the Privacy Policy and the Poker Rules as each may be updated or modified from time to time in accordance with the provisions below and therein.

1. GRANT OF LICENSE/INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

1.1. Subject to the terms and conditions contained herein PokerStars grants the User a non-exclusive, personal, non-transferable right to install and use the PokerStars poker software ("Software") in order to access the PokerStars servers and play the poker games (the "Games") available (the Software and Games together being the "Service").

1.2. The Software is licensed to you by PokerStars for your private personal use. Please note that the Software is not for use by (i) individuals under 18 years of age, (ii) individuals under the legal age of majority in their jurisdiction and (iii) individuals connecting to the Site from jurisdictions from which it is illegal to do so. PokerStars is not able to verify the legality of the Service in each jurisdiction and it is the User's responsibility to verify such matter.

1.3. We reserve the right at any time to request from you evidence of age in order to ensure that minors are not using the Service. We further reserve the right to suspend or cancel your account and exclude you, temporarily or permanently, from using the Service if satisfactory proof of age is not provided or if we suspect that you are underage.



1.4. The Software's code, structure and organisation are protected by copyright, trade secrets, intellectual property and other rights. You may not:

(a) copy, distribute, publish, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble, modify, or translate the Software or make any attempt to access the source code to create derivative works of the source code of the Software, or otherwise;

(b) sell, assign, sublicense, transfer, distribute or lease the Software;

(c) make the Software available to any third party through a computer network or otherwise;

(d) export the Software to any country (whether by physical or electronic means);

without the prior written consent of PokerStars; or

(e) use the Software in a manner prohibited by applicable laws or regulations,

(each of the above is an "Unauthorised Use").

You will be solely liable for any damage, costs or expenses arising out of or in connection with the commission by you of any Unauthorised Use. You shall notify PokerStars immediately upon becoming aware of the commission by any person of any Unauthorised Use and shall provide PokerStars with reasonable assistance with any investigations it conducts in light of the information provided by you in this respect.

1.5. The terms "PokerStars", and any other trade marks, service marks and/or trade names used by PokerStars on the Site from time to time (the "Trade Marks"), are the trade marks, service marks and/or trade names of PokerStars or one of its group companies and/or its licensors, and these entities reserve all rights to such Trade Marks. In addition, other content on the Site, including, but not limited to, the Software, images, pictures, graphics, photographs, animations, videos, music, audio and text (the "Site Content") belongs to PokerStars or one of its group

companies and/or its licensors and is protected by copyright and/or other intellectual property or other rights. You hereby acknowledge that by using the Service and the Site you obtain no rights in the Site Content, or any part thereof. Under no circumstances may you use the Site Content without PokerStars' prior written consent.

2. NO WARRANTIES.

2.1. PokerStars disclaims any and all warranties, expressed or implied, in connection with the Service which is provided to you "AS IS" and we provide you with no warranty or representation whatsoever regarding its quality, fitness for purpose, completeness or accuracy.

2.2. Regardless of our efforts to provide you with service of the highest quality, safety and security, we make no warranty that the Service will be uninterrupted, timely or error-free, that defects will be corrected or that the services found therein shall be free from viruses or bugs.

2.3. PokerStars reserves the right to suspend, discontinue, modify, remove or add to the Service in its absolute discretion with immediate effect and without an obligation to provide you with notice and we shall not be liable in any way whatsoever for any loss suffered as a consequence of any decision made by PokerStars in this regard.

3. AUTHORITY

PokerStars retains authority over the issuing, maintenance, and closing of Users' accounts at PokerStars. The decision of PokerStars' management, as regards any aspect of a User's account, use of the Service, or dispute resolution, is final and shall not be open to review or appeal.

4. YOUR REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

Prior to your use of the Service and on an ongoing basis you represent, warrant, covenant and agree that:

4.1. You acknowledge that there is a risk of losing money when using the Service and that PokerStars has no responsibility to you for any such loss.

4.2. You agree that your use of the Service is at your sole option, discretion and risk.

4.3. You agree that you are required to provide us with certain personal details about yourself (including details regarding your methods of payment) for the purpose of using the Service. Our control of the information provided by you shall be subject to our Privacy Policy.

4.4. You are solely responsible for any applicable taxes which may be payable on winnings paid to you.

4.5. You are solely responsible for the telecommunications networks and Internet access services required for you to access and use the Service and we shall have no liability whatsoever for any deficiencies therein.

5. PROHIBITED USES

5.1. SOFTWARE MODIFICATIONS. User may not attempt to modify, decompile, reverse-engineer or disassemble the Software in any way.

5.2. PERSONAL USE. The Service is intended solely for the User's personal use. The User is only allowed to wager for his/her personal entertainment. Under no circumstances shall a User be permitted to use his/her "real money account" with PokerStars for any purpose other than for using the Service. The User must provide full and truthful information in respect of all details and information provided by the User to PokerStars and the User is obligated to update such details in the event of any change thereto. A User may only have one account with PokerStars and shall only use the Service using such single account. Furthermore a User shall not permit another person to use the Service via his account.

5.3. REAL MONEY TRANSFERS. The PokerStars real money transfer facility is accessed via the "PokerStars Lobby" (under the heading "requests" and then "transfer funds"). Users must enter the amount to transfer and the player ID of the intended recipient. Users are reminded that

it is their responsibility to ensure they know who the other Users are before entering into these arrangements. Limits on transfers will be set by PokerStars per User.

As part of PokerStars' licensing agreement and in compliance with anti money laundering legislation, Users need to be aware they may be required to produce personal documentation (such as Government issued ID, bank statements and utility bills) upon request in order for their transfer to be processed. This allows PokerStars to help protect the Users and prevent PokerStars being used as a vehicle for money laundering or fraud.

The following terms and conditions also apply to the real money transfer facility:

- (a) PokerStars reserves the right to decline any account transfer requests or to overturn any account transfer upon suspicion of breach of any of the terms of this Agreement by the sender or receiver.
- (b) A sending User agrees that they may only make an account transfer to enable a receiving User to play the Games and not for any other purpose.
- (c) A receiving User agrees that they may only use the funds from an account transfer to play the Games and not for any other purpose.
- (d) Users cannot cash out funds directly received from a transfer, (refer to sub-paragraph (c) above); winnings arising from playing the Games using the transferred funds that subsequently contribute to a cash out request will be reviewed in accordance with PokerStars' internal controls, policies and procedures.

5.4. COLLUSION. Collusion between Users by sharing hole cards or by any other methods is strictly forbidden. PokerStars reserves the right, in addition to other measures, to restrict seating and/or to prohibit Users from playing at a particular poker table or in a tournament, including restricting two or more Users from playing together at the same table or in the same tournament. In addition, PokerStars reserves the right to consider any collusion between players (including Users) as a material breach of this Agreement and accordingly PokerStars shall have the right to terminate a User's account if a User engages or attempts to engage in any such activity, regardless of the outcome of such attempt.

5.5. EXTERNAL PLAYER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (EPA): PokerStars prohibits those External Player Assistance Programs ("EPA Programs") which are designed to provide an "Unfair Advantage" to players. PokerStars defines "External" to mean computer software (other than the Software), and non-software-based databases or profiles (e.g. web sites and subscription services). PokerStars defines an "Unfair Advantage" as any instance in which a User accesses or compiles information on other players beyond that which the User has personally observed through the User's own game play. We encourage you to read our Prohibited Online Software FAQ.

5.6. AUTOMATIC PLAYERS (BOTS): The use of artificial intelligence including, without limitation, "robots" is strictly forbidden in connection with the Service. All actions taken in relation to the Service by a User must be executed personally by players through the user interface accessible by use of the Software.

5.7. You agree that PokerStars may take steps to detect and prevent the use of prohibited EPA Programs. These steps may include, but are not limited to, examination of software programs running concurrently with the PokerStars Software on the User's computer.

5.8. CHIP-DUMPING: Chip-dumping occurs when any User intentionally loses a hand in order to deliberately transfer his chips to another User. Any User who chip-dumps or attempts to chip-dump with any other User while using the Service may be permanently banned from using the Service and their account may be terminated immediately. In such circumstances PokerStars will be under no obligation to refund to you any monies that may be in your PokerStars account at such time.

5.9. FRAUDULENT BEHAVIOR. In the event that PokerStars deems that a User has engaged or attempted to engage in fraudulent, unlawful, dishonest or improper activity while using the Service, including without limitation, engaging in any of the activities set forth above or any other game manipulation, or the making of any fraudulent payment, including without limitation, use of a stolen credit card or fraudulent chargeback or money laundering, PokerStars shall be entitled to take such action as it sees fit, including immediately blocking access to the Service, terminating such User's account with PokerStars, seizing all monies held in the User's PokerStars account, disclosing such information (including the identity of the User) to financial institutions, relevant authorities and/or any person or entity that has the legal right to such information, and/or taking legal action against such User.

6. OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE OR CONTENT

The User is prohibited from posting any unlawful, obscene, libelous, defamatory, threatening, or other material that would violate any law or generally be considered to be offensive, via the Service using the chat option, the player images option or in correspondence with PokerStars' staff.

When using the chat option offered to Users via the Service, Users are prohibited from making any statements which promote any service or product of any party except PokerStars. Further, Users shall not make statements about PokerStars or the Service that are untrue or would reasonably be considered to be derogatory or critical.

7. BREACH

7.1. Without prejudice to any other rights, if a User breaches in whole or in part any provision contained herein, PokerStars reserves the right to take such action as it sees fit, including terminating this Agreement, immediately blocking access to the Service to such User, terminating such User's account with PokerStars, seizing all monies held in the relevant PokerStars account and/or taking legal action against such User.

7.2. You agree to fully indemnify, defend and hold harmless PokerStars and its shareholders, directors and employees from and against all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, losses, costs and expenses, including legal fees and any other charges whatsoever, howsoever caused, that may arise as a result of:

7.2.1. your breach of this Agreement, in whole or in part;

7.2.2. violation by you of any law or any third party rights; and

7.2.3. use by you of the Service or use by any other person accessing the Service using your Login Credentials (as defined below), whether or not with your authorization.

8. **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.** Under no circumstances, including negligence, shall PokerStars be liable for any special, incidental, direct, indirect or consequential damages whatsoever (including, without limitation, damages for loss of business profits, business interruption, loss of business information, or any other pecuniary loss) arising out of the use (or misuse) of the Service even if PokerStars had prior knowledge of the possibility of such damages.

9. **SECURITY AND YOUR ACCOUNT.**

9.1. Each User account shall be accessible through the use of a combination of a unique User ID ("User ID"), a unique and secret password ("Password"), and other optional numeric authentication methods that the User may select (the User ID, Password and any other authentication features together being referred to as the "Login Credentials"). The User is obligated to choose his/her own User ID and Password in accordance with the rules relating thereto.

9.2. The User agrees that he/she is solely responsible for all use of the Service under his/her Login Credentials and that he/she shall not disclose the Login Credentials to any person whatsoever.

9.3. The User is obliged to keep his/her Login Credentials secret and confidential at all times and to take all efforts to protect their secrecy and confidentiality. Any unauthorized use of the Login Credentials shall be the sole responsibility of the User and be deemed as his/her use. Any liability there from shall be that of the User.

9.4. Please note that monies held in your PokerStars account do not accrue interest.

9.5. You will not be able to place any bets using the Service in an amount greater than the total amount of money in your PokerStars account.

9.6. You are fully responsible for paying all monies owed to PokerStars. You agree not to make any chargebacks, and/or deny or reverse any payment made by you in respect of the Service. You will reimburse PokerStars for any chargebacks, denial or reversal of payments you make and any loss suffered by us as a consequence.

9.7. PokerStars reserves the right to run credit and/or identity checks on a User, with third party credit agencies or services, using the information provided to us by a User on registration with the Service. The third party credit agencies or services may retain a record of the information but they will not use the information for any other purpose.

9.8. PokerStars reserves the right to use third party electronic payment processors and/or financial institutions to process payments made by and to you in connection with your use of the Service.

9.9. You acknowledge and agree that monies deposited by you in your PokerStars account are held in a trust account on your behalf.

10. OTHER

This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (<http://www.openssl.org>).

11. DISPUTES

The User accepts that the historical data of each game shall be as recorded on the PokerStars servers. In the event of a discrepancy between the cards displayed on your computer and the game records on the PokerStars' server the latter shall prevail. The User accepts that the "Instant Hand History" feature of the Software shall not be considered as the official historical record of any hand.

12. AMENDMENT

PokerStars reserves the right to update or modify this Agreement or any part thereof at any time without notice and you will be bound by such amended Agreement within 14 days of it being posted at the Site. Therefore, we encourage you to visit the Site regularly and check the terms

and conditions contained in the version of the Agreement in force at such time. Your continued use of the Site shall be deemed to attest to your agreement to any amendments to the Agreement.

13. GOVERNING LAW

The Agreement and any matters relating hereto shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Isle of Man. Each party irrevocably agrees that the relevant courts of the Isle of Man shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to any claim, dispute or difference concerning the Agreement and any matter arising therefrom and irrevocably waives any right that it may have to object to an action being brought in those courts, or to claim that the action has been brought in an inconvenient forum, or that those courts do not have jurisdiction.

14. SEVERABILITY

If a provision of this Agreement is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, that shall not affect the validity or enforceability in that jurisdiction of any other provision hereof or the validity or enforceability in other jurisdictions of that or any other provision hereof.

15. ASSIGNMENT

PokerStars reserves the right to assign this agreement, in whole or in part, at any time without notice. The User may not assign any of his/her rights or obligations under this Agreement.

16. MISCELLANEOUS

16.1. No waiver by PokerStars of any breach of any provision of this Agreement (including the failure of PokerStars to require strict and literal performance of or compliance with any provision of this Agreement) shall in any way be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of such provision or of any breach of any other provision of this Agreement.

16.2. Nothing in this Agreement shall create or confer any rights or other benefits in favour of any third parties not party to this Agreement.

16.3. Nothing in this Agreement shall create or be deemed to create a partnership, agency, trust arrangement, fiduciary relationship or joint venture between you and us.

16.4. This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding and agreement between you and us regarding the Service and supersedes any prior agreement, understanding, or arrangement between you and us.

16.5. The User must provide full and truthful information in respect of all details and information requested by PokerStars in connection with the User's use of the Service subject at all time to the terms of the Privacy Policy.

16.6. The English language version of this Agreement shall be the prevailing version in the event of any discrepancy between any translated versions of this Agreement.

DECLARATION OF DOUGLAS G. RENNICK, PRESIDENT OF ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP.

I, Douglas G. Rennick, do hereby state:

1. As the owner of the seized bank accounts listed below, Account Services has a possessory interest in the funds contained in these accounts. The seized accounts include:
 - Wells Fargo Bank Account Number: 7986104185, opened and maintained through Wells Fargo Business Banking, located at 444 S. Escondido Boulevard, Escondido, California, and which held approximately \$18 to \$20 million.
 - Union Bank Account Number: 3530000248
 - Union Bank Account Number: 3530000256, both of which were opened and maintained at the San Diego Main Branch, located at 1201 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California, and which held, together with the account ending in 248, over \$1 million.
2. Account Services Corporation is a Delaware corporation. The company has a business address of 402 West Broadway, Suite 1760, San Diego, CA, 92101. It has been operating continuously for over two years. The company's primary business involves the processing of checks for individuals who have played online poker.
3. Without access to the funds contained in these accounts, Account Services cannot satisfy its daily contractual obligations to facilitate the transfer of payments, and will suffer a substantial hardship and be forced out of business.

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 10 of July, 2009.



Douglas G. Rennick, President
Account Services Corporation

908951555030507

WdhZ:S 6002/20/90

09 MAG 1320

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v.-

ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT
WELLS FARGO BANK IN SAN
FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IN
ACCOUNT NUMBER 7986104185,
HELD IN THE NAME OF ACCOUNT
SERVICES INC., AND ALL
PROPERTY TRACEABLE THERETO,

Defendant in rem.

WARRANT OF SEIZURE IN REM
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §§ 981,
984 & 1955

99
84 Mag. No.

WARRANT OF SEIZURE

TO: ANY DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL OR ANY OTHER LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AUTHORIZED BY LAW

An Affidavit having been made before me by Dana Conte,
a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"),
that he has reason to believe that the funds specified in the
above-captioned bank account are subject to seizure and civil
forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and (C), 981(b),
984, and 1955 and as I am satisfied that there is probable cause
to believe that the property so described is subject to seizure
and civil forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and
(C), 981(b), 984, and 1955,

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED AND AUTHORIZED to seize,
within ten (10) days of the date of issuance of this warrant, by

109060383156805

Wdhz:9 6002/20/90

serving a copy of this warrant of seizure, upon the custodian of the bank account, if any, the funds described as follows:

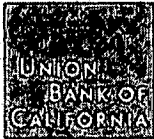
ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT WELLS FARGO BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT NUMBER 7986104185, HELD IN THE NAME OF ACCOUNT SERVICES INC.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED AND AUTHORIZED to prepare a written inventory of the property seized and promptly return this warrant and inventory before this Court as required by law.

WELLS FARGO BANK IS HEREBY COMMANDED to effect the seizure of the contents of the above-referenced accounts and to refuse the withdrawal of any amount from said accounts by anyone other than duly authorized law enforcement agents, promptly to provide law enforcement officers with the current account balance, and continue to accrue any deposits, interest, dividends, and any other amount credited to said account until the aforementioned law enforcement agents direct that the contents of said account be finally liquidated.

Dated: New York, New York
June 2, 2009


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



LEGAL DIVISION

July 6, 2009

Via E-mail and U.S. Mail

E-mail: burgesslaw@sbcglobal.net

Leonard H. Burgess, Esq.
Law Offices of Leonard H. Burgess
402 West Broadway, Suite 1760
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: Seizure of Accounts 353000248 and 353000256 i/n/o Account Services Corp.
Your Client: Account Services Corp.

Dear Mr. Burgess:

I am in receipt of your letter dated July 2, 2009 to Mr. Jon Nakamura and am responding on behalf of Union Bank, N.A. ("Union Bank").

Union Bank took proper action to restrain your client's above referenced accounts. Under permissible legal authority granted and asserted by the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") under 18 USC §§ 981(a)(1)(c) and (b)(2)(B)(ii), property subject to forfeiture can be seized without a warrant if there is probable cause and an exception to the Fourth Amendment. (See, also, *United States v. Daccarett* (1993) 6 F.3d 37.) In one of just many cases after *Daccarett* entitled, *Organizacion JD LTDA v. US Dept of Justice* (1994) 18 F.3d 91, the US Court of Appeals, 2nd Cir., citing *Daccarett* said, "[p]roperty can be seized and subjected to civil forfeiture, without providing pre-seizure notice and opportunity to be heard, if exigent circumstances are present," which the DOJ pre-seizure demand and authority supports. (Emphasis added.)

The DOJ's reliance on exigent circumstances, as an exception to the Fourth Amendment, permits the subject property to be held while an application for seizure warrant is being processed. Accordingly, Union Bank had no alternative but to comply.

Furthermore, Union Bank was duly served with a "Warrant of Seizure *In Rem* Pursuant To 18 USC §§ 981, 984 & 1955."

For the reasons stated, the DOJ had valid legal grounds to request the Bank's compliance and Union Bank took proper action accordingly to restrain your client's above referenced accounts.

If you have any further questions, please contact me directly at (213) 236-6983 to further discuss this matter.

Sincerely,

Manisha Merchant
Vice President & Senior Counsel

Exhibit 4 Page 15

445 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071-1602

213 236-5477 FAX 213-627-1819



CUSTOMERS ARE THE REASON WE EXIST



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
Southern District of New York

The Silvio J. Mollo Building
One Saint Andrew's Place
New York, New York 10007

June 12, 2009

By Email

John McCarthy, CAMS
SVP & Sr. Manager, Financial Intelligence Unit
Union Bank, N.A.
(415) 765-2104

Re: Accounts 3530000248 and 3530000256

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 984, the Government has probable cause to believe that the funds in the accounts listed above are subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States because they constitute the proceeds of specified unlawful activities.

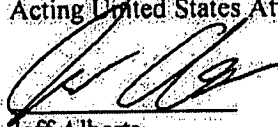
Given the nature of the property in question, exigent circumstances require that the funds be frozen immediately to prevent them from being dissipated. See United States v. Daccarett, 6 F.3d 37 (2d Cir. 1993). We have initiated the process of obtaining a seizure warrant for the funds from the Court. Until we obtain the warrant, you are requested to freeze funds in this account. Should any attempt be made to withdraw funds from the account, please notify my office immediately. Upon the issuance of the seizure warrant, we will provide you with a copy thereof. Until such time as you hear from this Office, the property should remain frozen and should not be released to anyone, but the Office requests that you permit the accounts to continue to accrue any deposits, interest, dividends, and any other amount credited to said accounts.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact any of us at the numbers provided below.

Respectfully,

LEV L. DASSIN
Acting United States Attorney

By:


Jeff Alberts
Arlo Devlin-Brown
Jonathan New
Assistant United States Attorneys
Tel: (212) 637-1038/2506/1049

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

09 MAG 1496

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v.-

WARRANT OF SEIZURE IN REM
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §§ 981,
984 & 1955

09 Mag. No.

ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT
UNION BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT
NUMBER 3530000248 HELD IN
THE NAME OF ACCOUNT SERVICES
CORP.;

ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT
UNION BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT
NUMBER 3530000256 HELD IN
THE NAME OF ACCOUNT SERVICES
CORP.;

AND ALL PROPERTY TRACEABLE
THERE TO,

Defendants in rem.

WARRANT OF SEIZURE

TO: ANY DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL OR ANY OTHER LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AUTHORIZED BY LAW

An Affidavit having been made before me by Dana Conte,
a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"),
that she has reason to believe that the funds specified in the
above-captioned bank account are subject to seizure and civil
forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and (C), 981(b),
984, and 1955 and as I am satisfied that there is probable cause
to believe that the property so described is subject to seizure

and civil forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and (C), 981(b), 984, and 1955.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED AND AUTHORIZED to seize, within ten (10) days of the date of issuance of this warrant, by serving a copy of this warrant of seizure, upon the custodian of the bank account, if any, the funds described as follows:

ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT UNION BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT NUMBER 3530000248 HELD IN THE NAME OF ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP.; and

ALL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT AT UNION BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IN ACCOUNT NUMBER 3530000256 HELD IN THE NAME OF ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED AND AUTHORIZED to prepare a written inventory of the property seized and promptly return this warrant and inventory before this Court as required by law.

FIFTH THIRD BANK IS HEREBY COMMANDED to effect the seizure of the contents of the above-referenced accounts and to refuse the withdrawal of any amount from said accounts by anyone other than duly authorized law enforcement agents, promptly to provide law enforcement officers with the current account balance, and continue to accrue any deposits, interest, dividends, and any other amount credited to said account until

10:04 PM

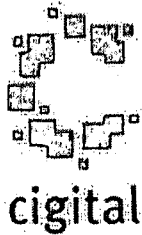
the aforementioned law enforcement agents direct that the contents of said account be finally liquidated.

Dated: New York, New York
June 24, 2009

9:15 PM

JUN 24 2009


HONORABLE HENRY B. PITMAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'Em

March 4, 2009

Mr. Paco Hope
Technical Manager
Digital, Inc.

Mr. Sean McCulloch, PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Ohio Wesleyan University

Page 1 of 16

Proprietary Statement

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www.cigital.com

This work was performed under contract to:
Rational Entertainment Enterprises Limited (REEL)
Douglas Bay Complex, Onchan
Isle of Man

Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'Em

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Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold 'Em

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Note to the Reader

This document is written to a technical audience. It is assumed that the reader is acquainted with common poker terminology (flop, river, hole cards, board, etc.) It is further assumed that the reader understands the basic mechanics of playing Texas Hold 'Em. This document also uses standard poker notation such as K♦4♠Q♦2♠J♥ or 5c5hKcTd8d to represent hands.

1 Executive Summary

The effect of luck (i.e., the dealing of the cards) in Texas Hold'Em is a subject of much debate in the legal community. This study seeks to establish clear numbers derived from a significant sample of actual play. This study does not quantify the effect that luck has on Texas Hold'Em, but it provides compelling statistics about the way that the outcomes of games are largely determined by players' decisions rather than chance.

Cigital examined 103 million hands of Texas Hold'Em poker played at PokerStars. In the majority of cases, 75.7% of the time, the game's outcome is determined with no player seeing more than his/her own cards and some or all of the community cards. In these games all players fold to a single remaining player who wins the pot. In the 24.3% of cases that see a showdown (where cards are revealed to determine a winner), only 50.3% of showdowns are won by the player who could make the best 5-card hand. The other roughly half of the showdowns are won by someone with an inferior 5-card hand because the player with the best 5-card hand folded prior to showdown.

We use accepted statistical sampling formulas to make the argument that these statistics are generally representative of Texas Hold'Em in Section 2. The findings themselves are presented in Section 3. In order that the artifacts can be reused with confidence, the cryptographic signatures of all contributing data are listed in Section 5.

2 Goals and Methodology

The purpose of this analysis is to determine certain statistical qualities of the game of Texas Hold 'Em as played at PokerStars.com. Given the specific results from analyzing PokerStars.com, we want to generalize the results and say mathematically that they represent the game of Texas Hold 'Em as a whole. It is important that Cigital conduct this analysis independently and without predisposition towards the final outcome.

2.1 Data Acquisition

Cigital acquired data from Rational Entertainment Enterprises Limited (REEL) related to play at PokerStars.com. The log files are ar-

Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'em

Goals and Methodology

chived by Cigital and their SHA-1 signatures are recorded in Section 5. The log files contain descriptions of the play of many hands. Table 1 shows two groups of log file lines that describe two different games. Note that user IDs have been changed and the hand IDs are fictitious to protect the confidentiality of this data.

Game	Blind	Bet	Hand ID	Board	User ID	Pos	Win	Hole	Best Hand	Show
No Limit	100	200	1399167686	8dKcTd9sQd	Player A	0	0	KsQh	KsKcQhQdTd	1
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player B	1	0	2s7s	7s2s	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player C	2	1	4d5d	QdTd8d5d4d	1
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player D	3	0	Qc8s	Qc8s	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player E	4	0	5c5h	5c5hKcTd8d	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player F	5	0	Tc2d	Tc2d	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player G	6	0	AsKh	KhKcAsTd8d	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player H	7	0	3h2c	3h2c	0
No Limit	100	200	1399167686		Player I	8	0	Ah6h	Ah6h	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765	9s2d5sAdJh	Player A	0	0	5cQs	5c5sAdQsJh	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player B	1	1	2hTh	2h2dAdJhTh	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player C	2	0	6c3c	6c3c	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player D	3	0	3h7s	7s3h	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player E	4	0	5dTd	Td5d	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player F	5	0	8c6s	8c6s	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player G	6	0	3sAc	Ac3s	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player H	7	0	Kh7c	Kh7c	0
No Limit	10	25	1299170765		Player I	8	0	JsQh	JsJhAdQh9s	0

Table 1: Example Log Data

In the first game, 1399167686, both Player A and Player C went to a showdown. This is indicated both by the fact that the "board" column contains the board on both players' rows and by the fact that the showdown column is "1." Player C wins with a flush: Q♦T♦8♦5♦4♦ against Player A's two pair.

In the second game, 1299170765, the board is listed next to the singular winner, Player B. In this case, there was no showdown, even though the entire board (all five cards) were dealt. This indicates that all players still in the game when the river was dealt eventually folded to Player B. It is worth noticing that Player B had a pair of 2's as his best hand. Several players (A, G, and I) would have beaten that hand, had they stayed in.

Cigital analyzed 103,273,484 such hands that had the following characteristics:

Cash Ring No play money games were considered. No

Games:	"heads-up" tables were included. That is, there are some two-player games in the sample set, but they are situations where two players sat and played against each other at a table that would allow more than two players.
Blinds 10¢ or higher	So-called "microlimit" games (games with blinds less than \$1) are considered too much like play money games, so only a few such games (10¢, 25¢, and 50¢) were included. The 2¢ and 5¢ games were excluded.
December 1, 2008 to January 2, 2009	Cigital selected this timeframe because it needed to independently corroborate a subset of the hands played with the actual players themselves. See Section 2.4.

2.2 Data Analysis

For each hand analyzed, two facts were determined:

1. *Did the hand end in a showdown?* A "showdown" is a situation where all four rounds of betting have been completed and more than one player remains in the game. At least one player must show his cards so the winner can be determined.
2. If there was a showdown, *did the player with the best two cards win the hand?* It is relatively common for the best two cards (i.e., the player who would have made the best 5-card hand at showdown) to fold prior to the showdown.

2.2.1 Showdown Determination

Whether or not there is a showdown is a very simple fact to determine. There is no controversy or explanation necessary. Either there was more than one player in the game after all the betting was complete, or there was not.

2.2.2 Best Hand Win Determination

Determining whether the best hand won the showdown requires assumptions to be made. We are considering whether the player whose hole cards would combine with the board to make the best 5-card poker hand was actually the player who won at showdown.

At least two situations arise occasionally that could be considered a best-hand-win or not.

Equivalent Hands: Assume the board is $K\spadesuit 4\spadesuit Q\spadesuit 2\heartsuit J\heartsuit$, and Player A has $A\spadesuit T\clubsuit$ and Player B has $A\clubsuit T\spadesuit$. Both have an Ace-high straight. Assuming no other players have better hole cards, both Players A and B would win at the showdown and would split the pot. If Player A folds early, but Player B goes on to the showdown, Player B will win the entire pot. It is arguable that since one of the two equivalent hands did go on and win, that the best hand did win this game.

Board Best Hand: In some cases the board is the best hand. For example, if the board is $8\spadesuit 8\spadesuit 8\heartsuit 2\spadesuit 2\heartsuit$, it is quite likely (though not certain) that no player has a better hand than a full house 8s full of 2s. In such a situation, where no player's hole cards improve the board, all players who stay to the showdown will split the pot. If one or more players fold before the showdown, they will not share in the pot. This situation is a special case of the "Equivalent Hands" case, because in this situation all players are equivalent. Again, it is arguable that since some hands win at the end, the best hand did win the game.

Cigital has chosen to count both of these situations as hands where the best two cards **did not** win. Since there were players who folded early, but would have been paid had they stayed in, there were "best hands" that did not win. Using the alternative method and counting such hands would have only a small impact on the final result as such hands are relatively rare.

2.3 Statistical Method

Games in the log data were organized by "game type." Game type is a combination of the game rules (i.e., Limit, No Limit, or Pot Limit), any restrictions on the table size (e.g., 10 players or 6 players) and the blind/bet sizes. For each game type we then performed a statistical analysis of the percentages of showdowns and percentages of showdowns won by the best hand to see how representative they are of Texas Hold'Em poker hands in general.

2.3.1 Description of the analysis

We are assuming that the distribution of the number of hands that go to showdown and where the best hand won follow the binomial distribution. Specifically, we are treating each hand as a separate

independent test, where the results of one hand have no bearing on the results of any other.

When the amount of data is large (as it is in our survey) the distribution of proportions of binomial data fits closely to a normal distribution. This process has several steps:

- 1) We define X (the number of successes) and N (the sample size). For our purposes, X is the number of hands that went to showdown in the limit we are examining (or, the number of hands where the best hand won). N is the total number of hands surveyed at the limit we're examining.
- 2) We construct the Wilson Estimate of the proportion:

$$\hat{p} = \frac{X + 2}{N + 4}$$

The Wilson estimate is a popular way of adjusting a proportion by acting as if we had two more successes and two more failures. Notice that when the sample size is large (as it is in the majority of our surveys) this adjustment will have almost no effect.

- 3) We determine the standard error of the proportion (again, assuming that the proportion can be approximated by the normal distribution):

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n + 4}}$$

which is just the standard deviation under the normal distribution under our Wilson estimate.

- 4) We then determine a desired confidence level C and determine a confidence interval:

$$\hat{p} \pm z^* SE_{\hat{p}}$$

where z^* is the value for the standard normal density curve with area C between $-z^*$ and z^* . We computed this value for z^* in Microsoft Excel as follows:

- (a) Given the confidence percentage C , we compute the probability of anything being outside of the confidence interval

on the right side of the normal distribution by:

$$p = \frac{1 - C}{2}$$

- (b) We then use the Microsoft Excel "NORMSINV" function to find the inverse of the standard normal distribution at probability p . This gives us our z^* value. It should be noted that Excel uses an iterative search technique to generate the result, and so the results may not be exactly accurate. However, several checks were made against standard tables and the results of NORMSINV were found accurate to at least three decimal places.

- 5) Once we have our confidence interval, we can define the margin of error as:

$$m = z^* SE_p$$

- 6) If desired, we can also fix a desired margin of error, and compute the required z^* (and thus the required confidence level) needed to reach this margin of error by inverting this process.

For the case of determining the number showdowns won by the best hand, we perform the same analysis. We let X represent the number of hands won by the best hand in the limit we are examining. We let N be the total number of showdowns surveyed at that limit.

2.3.2 Assumptions and possible sources of error

As was alluded to above, we made several assumptions during this process. If these assumptions are not valid, that may impact the accuracy of our results.

- 1) We assume that the data surveyed follows the binomial distribution. Specifically, we assume that each hand is an independent event with fixed probability of a showdown, and that the result of whether one hand went to a showdown has no bearing on whether a subsequent hand goes to showdown.
- 2) We use the normal distribution to approximate the distribution of the proportions. This is just an approximation, and introduces a potential source of error. However, this is an accepted approximation when $n \cdot p \geq 10$, and $n(1-p) \geq 10$ (where n = the sample size, and p = the proportion of hands that go to showdown).

and all of the limits examined are well beyond this lower bound.

- 3) We assume that December 2008 is a representative month of normal play at PokerStars, and that there is nothing special about it that would cause our extrapolations about how it represents other months in general to be wrong.
- 4) We assume that the calculations made, both the ones provided by Microsoft Excel functions, and the ones that were made to implement the formulas, are correct. Several entries were checked by hand and found to be correct.
- 5) We assume that the data collection was accurate, and that PokerStars gave us a complete and accurate representation of all hands played in the requested month, and that the collection of the "number of showdowns" and "total number of hands played" data is correct. Rather than take PokerStars' log files at face value, we performed independent corroboration directly with some players, as described in Section 2.4.

2.4 Verifying Log Data

PokerStars players were asked to independently submit their hand histories to Cigital, along with an attestation that the hand history was accurate.

2.4.1 Rationale

Part of the reason that we chose December 2008 as a sample month was so that the players would have their histories fresh. It gave them the best opportunity to honestly recollect their hands.

2.4.2 Mechanics

Each player sent their history by email. It included the following affirmation statement: *I, NAME, affirm that, to the best of my recollection, the attached data is an accurate representation of my activity on PokerStars.com.*

One might dispute the idea that a player can remember 60,000 hands accurately. The players who submitted histories are the kinds of players who use databases while they play. As each hand finishes, it is stored in their personal database. Certainly the player would notice a loss being recorded as a win and such obvious mistakes. The kinds of players who submitted hand histories are diligent and scrupulous about recording and analyzing their play. So,

while it is unlikely that they remember all 60,000 hands in mid-January, it is highly likely that they vetted those hands as the hands were added to their database. Furthermore the data the players provided was directly from their private databases, not from PokerStars itself. That is, it was data that they collected prior to our announcement of this study or any request for assistance. Thus, an extraction from their personal databases can be considered independent of PokerStars' influence.

2.4.3 Results

Cigital received 14 player histories covering 760,836 games. Out of that set of histories, 714,439 games applied to our sample set. The other 46,397 hands were either from the wrong date (e.g., November 30) or were from tables we are not analyzing (tournaments, heads-up, low-limit, etc.). This yields 0.69% of hands in the sample data directly confirmed by players. We treat these as samples of log data where a "successful test" is when the player's personal data match PokerStars' log file, and an "unsuccessful test" is when they don't.

All the players' histories agreed with PokerStars log files exactly. We conclude that there is a 99.99% chance that the accuracy of ALL hands is $99.99\% \pm 0.001\%$. It is highly improbable that PokerStars modified the data in the log files.

3 Findings

The short summary of our findings is that 24.3% of hands result in a showdown. Of that 24.3% of hands that result in showdown, 50.3% of them are won by all players that were dealt two cards that combined with the board to make the best 5-card hand.

3.1 Margin of Error

To calculate the margin of error, we assumed a confidence level of 99.99%. The margin of error for the calculation of showdowns is estimated at $\pm 0.02\%$. The margin of error for the calculation of best hands winning is estimated at $\pm 0.01\%$. Individually, all but eight of the 55 game types had margins of error $< \pm 1\%$. Those eight game types did not experience significant play volume in the sample.

To explain the effect of margin of error, consider a specific game type: No Limit 10¢/25¢ in December 2008. 26.1% of those hands went to showdown that month at that limit. If we were to sample

lots and lots of months, we would expect some months to have a higher percentage, some months to have a lower percentage, and so on. These different percentages would stack up in a normal distribution (the bell curve, see Figure 1) assuming that there is no reason for there to be differences in the data, other than random chance.

That final assumption is critical. We can only extrapolate these values to be representative of reality if we assume that December 2008 is representative of reality.

Since the samples of all of the months fall into a normal distribution, we need to determine what the odds are that example month falls into the "fat" part of the bell curve. That's where confidence intervals and margins of error come into play.

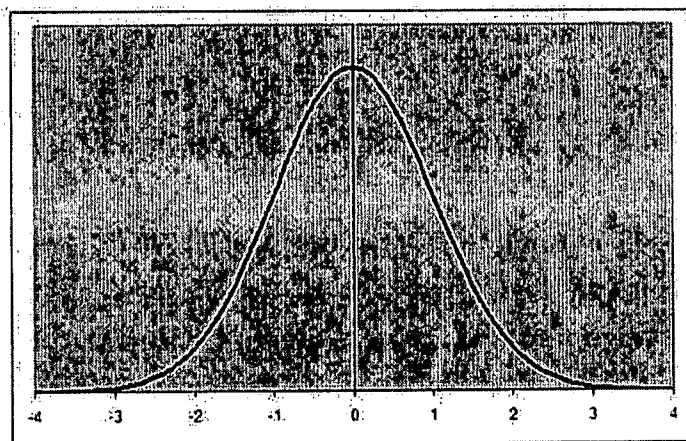


Figure 1: Standard Bell Curve

Figure 1 is a "standard" distribution, which means that it has been rescaled to be centered around 0.

Given that 26.1% of the hands went to showdown. We want to know how likely it is that the "real" bell curve for this situation has its center at, or close to, 26.1 (in other words, how likely is it that the "0" position in the picture is really at 26.1?). Obviously, it is unlikely that it will be exactly 26.1%, but the margin of error gives us a range. If we set the margin of error to 0.1% in the calculations we are asking: *How likely is it that the center is 26.1%, $\pm 0.1\%$?* It's never a sure thing—it's always theoretically possible that we had a freakishly weird month, but the more hands we sample, the less likely that's true. This is just like it's not too hard to have 9 out of 10 coin flips come up heads, but it's really unlikely—though theoretically

possible—to have a 90% heads rate after a million coin flips. The confidence interval comes out to about 99%, and it's based on the margin of error we set. So, what that means is that it is 99% likely that the "0" position of the bell curve in our situation is between 26.0% and 26.2%.

If we increase the margin of error, our confidence goes up (because we have a wider range to cover, so it's more likely that the real center is in that range). If we decrease the margin of error, our confidence goes down (for the same reason).

We can also perform this calculation in the reverse direction. Suppose we want to have a certain confidence that the results are not a fluke. How wide a margin of error do we need for it to be that likely? If we work in this direction and look for a confidence level of 99.99%, we figure out how wide a band of possibility is needed to be 99.99% likely that the "0" position of the real distribution is within that band, based on our estimate. It turns out to be 0.05%. In other words, we believe it is 99.99% likely that $26.1\% \pm 0.05\%$ of hands at the 10¢/20¢ limit will end up in a showdown.

4 Conclusion

It is clear from these numbers that, at least in the sampled data, the majority of games are determined by something other than the value of the cards, since no player reveals any cards to determine the winner. Only rarely (about 12% of all hands) does the player who can make the best 5-card hand go all the way to showdown and win. The statistical analysis of the logs gives us confidence that the logs accurately describe what was played. The analysis of the hands gives us confidence that this sample represents online Texas Hold'Em at PokerStars as a whole.

Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'em

Recorded Artifacts

5 Recorded Artifacts

The following log files and hand histories were received, stored, and used for this analysis:

5.1 PokerStars Log Files

File	SHA-1 signature	File	SHA-1 signature
HandsDec01.txt.gz	c5501596528dc717338b2a53c0d224c125d79729	HandsDec17.txt.gz	e0f82db68d4411724a45b5c383ff8e0ebf790a58
HandsDec02.txt.gz	90caeb2cbda43c7720d628b63f92d731b7128ad9	HandsDec18.txt.gz	6f4d4209b78bdcf0a7486f6a5e92b7d4678a3123
HandsDec03.txt.gz	cf3a9c342ded4951d550090d4dc05bc77ca833a	HandsDec19.txt.gz	4bd8bdf4e28b01d10a94e87d93d631f7136b8c15
HandsDec04.txt.gz	b8d4c3dc5301384fd7e9da6210c0f04ed248aa98	HandsDec20.txt.gz	a318b050c9f4c019531fe1295c334bb1aa6cc88b
HandsDec05.txt.gz	717d0d87cd7d290533f3b70a9e9cb8b5f0bf7f6e	HandsDec21.txt.gz	b3920863256aa224831eebeaf93cf1145f5435ca
HandsDec06.txt.gz	8150330d3b7eb38af78c83ad6c0a3a45c197e216	HandsDec22.txt.gz	eea2fdec8512a2cef09c89188600640e68cfca24
HandsDec07.txt.gz	2289a717c1896468d069b6331e96a4197317d446	HandsDec23.txt.gz	623c5a6e5021e1560cbfcbce506c8cf7fe40af8c6
HandsDec08.txt.gz	641ffb8ed18a27d17fd7ba7d25648257cf7343ac	HandsDec24.txt.gz	524c35fb57532166bf684f6ac0f64bd0e1c78093
HandsDec09.txt.gz	bfb86ba566571a2b5fb5b2d3cd8bc97770c2bfc5	HandsDec25.txt.gz	1996e0479bb2e8bc5557578c13d3ea4b591639f5
HandsDec10.txt.gz	20f27406f47b080cb0cd09112dde2f52deb96453	HandsDec26.txt.gz	14e1c82537b2a1c88bae32e4fbc537f38cbe4ef5
HandsDec11.txt.gz	1fb1d1ade45fd2b649e055956494ca207e078b18	HandsDec27.txt.gz	d0d13614584ab7e6b335df8f402e6d8c94b309e5
HandsDec12.txt.gz	3aee3fd7a538096104ffb122a9f44b010beb13b7	HandsDec28.txt.gz	7373859b2120dc6681b9d362abd0c7dadde9bb3b
HandsDec13.txt.gz	2dc2b691fc6559ea5f0d3553616ebcad1a96529e	HandsDec29.txt.gz	d901cdc805c2fed85611f19139503b5e187f03a6
HandsDec14.txt.gz	df5f318f3b0f97f49a65369a1d849108c2a572f4	HandsDec30.txt.gz	44214e493fda1335aa019077b7066c2254650597
HandsDec15.txt.gz	5ec47e468f03c51ac6637c2d567806ed370200f4	HandsDec31.txt.gz	19ac3cdfa2beddeb2b139a81a5d52871e732877c
HandsDec16.txt.gz	d1384390abae8ec2c927892a364bd78b0ffc45c6	HandsJan01.txt.gz	b5ee0ff2401ef9c03551159f4524a8ad2368bc1
		HandsJan02.txt.gz	94a55df1892c64bfa7a4e7a804b6bd4ee5f891cc

5.2 Player-submitted Hand Histories

SHA-1 Signature	Archive File
f620fad11de3347002f76b680bc215469d4236c9	furbean.zip
5588409225a4a09482008301e21a72d37731df01	LihanLi.zip
621d2508b6836fce55169acc5d344e9b3e1e47bb	basile.zip
9b6ed3073b4bc4823f7fe274b255ee5c6b9728b8	buntaine.zip
0cee4d4e03cb472d08bbb9674fb8c4504e10324b	stein.zip
dd1deac5a8f17c7715e886b2077e9764902be06f	Zeldier.rar
6e424fc2ed793429a60fba34e5362f195a0345f9	aguirre.zip
4edbcac2eb92883077cc6fbd84f48c3ad89f4cfc	ajlal.zip
57c5cf23a558dd271c936b92377d76b310c94ad2	boyett.rar
8fb769442b43475d270a4f81a61a26e0cc6ba495	linnane.zip
2cdd02064d95853181db54038e79ac3f10962366	smith.zip
3aafbafec8e31ee3c890609ec324d8989f58bf77	zorec.zip
1486eaa0b119b6aad360a8b8552d05c2e22b65bd	stabile.zip
8849e37642aa24f016987c1c8e0c9ce8c84b178d	pfaff.zip

Statistical Analysis of Texas Hold'Em

Recorded Artifacts

For More Information

For more information about this document, contact:

Contact	Title	Organization	Phone #	Email Address
Mr. Brian Mizelle	Managing Principal	Cigital, Inc.	+1 703 404-5820 direct	bzmizelle@cigital.com
Mr. Stuart Dross	VP, Sales	Cigital, Inc.	+1 703 404-5876 direct	sdross@cigital.com
Mr. Paco Hope	Technical Manager	Cigital, Inc.	+1 703 404-5769 direct	paco@cigital.com

Table 2: Contact Information

About Cigital, Inc.

Cigital helps commercial and government clients assure software quality and improve software development processes. Our Software Quality Management (SQM) solutions drive down the cost of deploying quality software and ensuring software reliability, security and performance. Cigital's expert Consultants measure software quality by combining proprietary methodologies, tools and knowledge to perform full-lifecycle testing via a risk management framework. The resulting metrics are used to drive application readiness decisions and identify the most cost-effective areas for software process improvement. Founded in 1992, Cigital (www.cigital.com) is headquartered in Northern Virginia with additional offices in Boston.



Digitally signed
by Paco Hope
Date: 2009.03.05
09:49:51 -05'00'

3611 N. Ridge Rd.
Wichita, KS 67205



June 12, 2009

Account Services
PO Box 367
Escondido, CA 92033

Dear Account Services,

Checks # 923527 & 919729 in the amounts of \$105.00 & \$100.00 that you issued were cashed at one of our locations. These checks have been returned, dishonored by the bank upon which they were drawn. At this time, you have made no acceptable arrangements or contact with us, so "Demand for Payment in Full" is hereby made, along with a \$25.00 service charge per each item.

Please be advised that the issuance of encashment of a bad check can result in punitive damages against you for the face value of the check plus three times the amount of the check not to exceed \$1,500.00, as provided for by California Civil Code 1719.

If payment is not made within ten days, rest assured that Speedy/Rapid Cash will immediately take every effort to collect the amount due plus all court costs and statutory punitive damages.

We can be reached at 1-800-856-5013 if you should wish to resolve this matter voluntarily.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Kate Muechler'.

Legal Department
Speedy/Rapid Cash

6/18/2009

ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP

To Whom It May Concern: **-FINAL NOTICE-**

Po Box 367 Escondido

California 92033

Index File
Ref. no
225-419-422

To Whom It May Concern, *ON LEGAL DEPT.*

This notice constitutes our final attempt to collect on the debt below. Numerous attempts at collection have been unsuccessful. Therefore, within five (5) business days of the date above, this file will be turned over to our attorneys for legal action.

Date	Returned	Check #	Payee	Reason	Amount	Charges	Due
06/01/09	06/10/09	928416	[REDACTED]	Refer To Maker	150.00	20.00	170.00
05/28/09	06/15/09	923680	[REDACTED]	Refer To Maker	35.00	20.00	55.00
05/18/09	06/15/09	908783	[REDACTED]	Refer To Maker	1,000.00	20.00	1,020.00

	Total Amt Returned	Redeposits & Payments	Returned Amt Due	Charges Due	Total Due
ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP TOTALS:	1,185.00	0.00	1,185.00	60.00	1,245.00

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE:	1,245.00
--------------------------	-----------------

Should you wish to avoid the cost, inconvenience, and damage to your credit rating as a result of legal action against you, contact this office to arrange payment within five (5) business days of the above date. If you have any questions or inquiries in this matter, please feel free to contact me at the number listed below upon receipt of this notice.

The Pay-O-Matic Corp
 Attn: Loss Prevention Department
 222-06 So. Conduit Ave
 Springfield Gardens, NY 11413

We Need A Satisfactory Disposition On This Matter Asap All Payees Will Be Held @100% Of Principal Amount

Sincerely,

[Signature]
 Carl Molina
 Collections Manager
 Phone: 718-712-9284 x101 Fax: 718-712-9419

cc: *Ben J. [illegible] Associates, Esq.*

cc: *All Payees Concerned*

THE
CHECK CASHING
STORE

06/20/2009

ACCOUNT SERVICES CORP
P O BOX 367
ESCONDIDO, CA 92033

1

Return Check No.: 928949
Drawn On: WELLS FARGO AND COMPANY
Payee: [REDACTED]

Amount of Check: \$200.00
Fees Due: \$30.00
Collection Costs: \$.00
Payments Applied: \$.00
Current Amount Due: \$230.00

This letter is from CheckMart of Florida, Inc., d/b/a The Check Cashing Store. As maker of the above referenced check, you have ignored all efforts to resolve this matter by making payment of the above balance.

If payment is not received within ten (10) days of the date of this letter, The Check Cashing Store may seek a civil judgement against you, which, if applicable, would include all service charges, fees, court costs, reasonable attorney fees, and treble damages. You may make payment at any of our convenient store locations, or by mailing a cashier's check or money order to the address below.

To avoid further action, you must make payment in full immediately.

TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, OR TO ADVISE THAT PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE, PLEASE CONTACT LORENZO ROBINSON AT (954) 938-3550, EXT. 258.

THE CHECK CASHING STORE
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
LOSS MANAGEMENT DIVISION



ACE Cash Express, Inc.
1231 Greenway Drive
Suite 700
Irving, Texas 75028

June 23, 2009

1497 1 MB 0382/1-3/R1603/T4*****AUTO**MIXED AADC 750
Account Service Corp.
PO Box 367
Escondido, CA 92033-0367



RE: Case # 5941609

To whom it may concern:

The item, Check # 918093 (the "Check") drawn on Account Service Corp., has been returned from your bank dishonored. On behalf of ACE Cash Express, Inc., we are hereby making a request for payment of the total amount due, \$275.00 (which includes return check fees), immediately!

A check in the amount of \$1000.00 was presented to your financial institution, but was returned to us due to "Stop Payment". Accordingly, you must also pay a returned check charge in the amount of \$25.00, as provided in the Agreement and in accordance with applicable State Laws.

This is our second written request. Please pay ACE Cash Express, Inc. immediately by delivering cash in the amount of \$275.00 (which includes the returned check charge), to the branch at the address listed below or any other ACE location. It is urgent that you call the number listed below immediately to resolve this matter.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PROMPT AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO THIS MATTER

Sincerely,

Darrick White

Darrick White
Case Manager
888-753-3200

Branch location:
6686 El Cajon Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92115

This communication is from a debt collector for the purpose of collecting a debt and any information will be used for that purpose. Any telephone call may be recorded for quality assurance purposes.

M2/M2

UnBank Company
10550 Wayzata Blvd
Wayzata, MN 55305

06/12/2009

Account Services Corp
Po Box 367
Escondido, CA 92033

NOTICE OF DISHONOR AND DEMAND FOR PAYMENT

Check: 0000930199 Date: 6/2/2009
Maker: Account Services Corp
Payee: [REDACTED]
Bank: Wells Fargo Bank Na Amount: \$911.00
Reason: Refer To Maker Service Charge: \$30.00
Store: Unbank #4 Total Due: \$941.00

On or about 6/10/2009 1:26:36 PM, we cashed the item listed above for the named payee, which has been returned to us dishonored by the listed drawee bank. We hereby demand payment for the full amount of the item to be made within five (5) days.

The Uniform Commercial Code (Chapter 3) provides that if the payee cashes an instrument with an innocent third party who has no knowledge of any dispute or irregularity with the check, the third party becomes a "Holder in Due Course", and may collect payment directly from the Maker without regard to the underlying reason for the stop-payment action.

Having cashed the items in good faith, without the knowledge of any dispute or irregularity, we qualify as a Holder in due Course, and we hereby demand full payment for the items within five (5) days of your receiving this notification. Notification and Demand has also been served by mail upon the referenced payee in this matter.

Please help us to avoid instigating legal action by either paying for the items yourself or getting the payee to do so. If we file a claim, any filing fees and service costs incurred will be added to the minimum amount required to settle this matter. In addition, we will ask for civil penalties if this matter is taken to court.

Sincerely,

Bob Bloomberg,
Loss Prevention Manager
952-697-5249

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Account Services Corporation: all funds on deposit at Union Bank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank in the name of Account Services Corp.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Law offices of Michael Pancer, 105, W. F St, 4th Floor, San Diego, California, Tel: (619) 236-1826

DEFENDANTS

United States of America

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE

LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

US Attorneys for the S.D. of CA and the S.D. of NY
AUSA Arlo Devlin-Brown and AUSA Jeffrey Alberts

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Millor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPER RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
- ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing. (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g)

Brief description of cause:
Return of Seized Property

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # 002885

AMOUNT \$350

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

Court Name: USDC California Southern
Division: 3
Receipt Number: CAS002885
Cashier ID: bhartman
Transaction Date: 07/10/2009
Payer Name: MICHAEL PANCER, ESQ

CIVIL FILING FEE
For: ACCOUNT SVCS CORP V USA
Case/Party: D-CAS-3-09-CV-001495-001
Amount: \$350.00

CHECK
Check/Money Order Num: 2564
Amt Tendered: \$350.00

Total Due: \$350.00
Total Tendered: \$350.00
Change Amt: \$0.00

There will be a fee of \$45.00
charged for any returned check.